The Pyongyang Times

No. 19 (54) THURSDAY, MAY 12, 1966 PYONGYANG, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

30TH ANNIVERSARY OF ASSN. OF FATHERLAND RESTORATION MARKED

May 5 this year marks the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland, the first organization of the united anti-Japanese national front in our country, which registered glorious revolutionary achievements in the history of the anti-Japanese national liberation struggle of the Korean people.

On the evening of May 4, a grand commemoration meeting was held at the Grand Theatre in Pyongyang.

On the platform were Comrades Pak Gum Chol, Kim Gwang Hyop, Hong Myong Hui, Nam Il, Li Ju Yon, Kim Ik Son, Han Sang Du, Jong Jun Taek, Hyon Mu Gwang and Pak Sung Chul; Kang Ryang Wuk, Chairman of the Central Committee of the North Korean Democratic Party, Pak Sin Dok, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Religious Chongwu Party, Presidium Members of the United Democratic Fatherland Front, Ministers, leading functionaries of the Party, government bodies and social organizations, men in the fields of science and culture, generals of the People's Army, people who had taken part in the anti-Japanese guerrilla warfare and Heroes of the Republic.

Comrade Kim Gwang Hyop, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Vice-Premier of the Cabinet, addressed the meeting.

He stressed the Ten-point Programme of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland has been fully materialized and its revolutionary achievements inherited in North Korea since the country's liberation. The revolutionary exploits and experiences in struggle gained by the Association, he said, are a practical guide in the struggle for driving the U.S. imperialists out of South Korea by marshalling all the patriotic forces, realizing the country's unification and for winning nation-wide victory of the Korean revolution.

(For the synopsis of the report see Page 2)

Premier Kim Il Sung Presents Gifts to a Korean School in Japan

A ceremony was held on May 4 at No. 1 Korean primary and middle school in Tokyo to convey gifts from Premier Kim Il Sung to this school. The gifts were made up of 97 national musical instruments of 22 kinds.

Cabinet Greets 10th Anniv. of Korea Univ. in Japan

The Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea sent on May 4 a silk banner to Korea University in Tokyo in honour of the tenth anniversary of its founding.

The silk banner is inscribed with the following words:

"Warm greetings to the tenth anniversary of the founding of Korea University, the highest seat of democratic, national education, palace of science, and the pride of the Korean citizens in Japan."

SVNFL Permanent Mission To Be Set Up In Korea

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Central Committee of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation have reached an agreement on opening in Korea a permanent mission of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation as the formal diplomatic mission. This is aimed at further consolidating and developing the friendly relations and militant solidarity between the peoples of the DPRK and South Vietnam.

Korean Ambassador to UAR Gives Banquet

Li Chan Son, Korean Ambassador to the United Arab Republic, gave a banquet on May 2 on the occasion of the "Week of Support to the Palestinian People's Struggle" in Korea, according to information from Cairo.

Invited to the banquet were Ahmed El Shukairy, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestinian Liberation Organization, other functionaries of the organization, generals of the Palestinian Liberation Army, Mahammed Abdel Hassana, General Secretary of the Arab League, Sayed Yussef, Minister of Education of the UAR, diplomatic envoys of various countries in Cairo and men of the press.

(KCNA)

Message to Laos

The Central Committee of the General Federation of Literary and Art Unions of Korea sent a message to the Laotian Association of Patriotic Cultural Workers, hailing its founding.

The message wished the association great success in its work against the policy aimed at obliterating national culture by the foreign aggressors and reactionaries at home and for the salvation and development of patriotic, national culture.

Telegrams

✦ Chairman **Kim Il Sung** of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and President **Choi Yong Kun** of the Presidium of the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly sent on May 6 a joint message of greetings to Comrade **Antonin Novotny**, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and President of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and Chairman **Josef Lenart** of the CSR Council of Ministers on the occasion of the 21st anniversary of Czechoslovakia's liberation.

✦ Premier **Kim Il Sung** of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea received on May 4 a message from **Abdul Rahman Mohammed Arif**, President of the Republic of Iraq, in reply to his message of greetings sent on the latter's elections as the President of the Republic of Iraq.

✦ Premier **Kim Il Sung** of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea received on May 3 a message from **Abdel Rahmad Albazzaz**, Prime Minister of the Republic of Iraq, in reply to his message of condolence sent on the unexpected death of President Abdel Salam Muhammad Arif.

KOREAN TRADE REPRESENTATIVE CALLS ON SOMALI LEADERS

Kim Bong Yong, trade representative of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, called on Mohamed A. Liban, Head of the Cabinet of the President of the Somali Republic, on May 4 and handed to him a message from Premier Kim Il Sung to Somali President Aden Abdullah Osman, according to a report from Mogadishu.

Present on the occasion were President Sheikh Muktar Mohamed Hussein and Vice-Presidents Ahmed Gumane Roble and Rashid Abdillahi Sultan of the Somali National Assembly, and Abdul Kadir Mohammed Aden, Acting Prime Minister and Minister of the Interior.

The meeting proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Banquet

Prior to the call, Kim Bong Yong gave a banquet on April 30 in connection with the opening of the trade representation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea there.

Invited to the banquet were Ahmed Yusuf Dualeh, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Abdurahman Hagi Mumin, Minister of Defence; other government officials, functionaries of public organizations and representatives of trade circles of Somaliland, and foreign diplomats in Mogadishu.

(KCNA)

Trade Union Delegation Leaves for Cyprus

A Korean trade union delegation left Pyongyang for Cyprus on May 8, to attend the 31st session of the Executive Committee of the World Federation of Trade Unions.

(KCNA)

Members of Li Jong Ho Double Chollima Youth Workteam of the Pyongyang Locomotive Yard on the railwaymen's day, May 11

Photo by Ro Gi Jun

REPORT ON 30TH ANNIV. OF ASSN. OF FATHERLAND RESTORATION

Made by Vice-Premier Kim Gwang Hyop

The situation obtaining in the 1930's especially in the mid-1930's, called for the immediate formation of an anti-Japanese united national front in our country. In this period, the Japanese imperialists, while hastening preparations for the expansion of the war of aggression on the continent, perpetrated unprecedented fascist oppression and economic plunder in Korea.

This state of affairs intensified the anti-Japanese sentiments among the broad masses of the people of all walks of life.

It was also a pressing problem in the international communist movement to form an anti-fascist popular front in view of the increasing threat of fascism and imperialist war of aggression.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, on the basis of the scientific analysis of the prevailing situation, put forward the line of forming a united anti-Japanese national front designed to rally all the anti-Japanese masses throughout Korea except the handful of pro-Japanese landlords, comprador capitalists and traitors to the nation, by drawing on the achievements and experiences gained in the anti-Japanese national liberation struggle and in the movement of the united front.

In accordance with this line, the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland was founded.

The founding of the Association was the wisest step mirroring the urgent requirements in the development of the Korean revolution and was a turning point in the progress of the movement of the united anti-Japanese national front.

The Ten-point Programme of the Association worked out personally by Comrade Kim Il Sung correctly defined the characteristics of the Korean revolution and its tasks.

The Programme defined it as the basic task to overthrow the Japanese imperialist rule and set up a people's government in Korea. In order to realize this aim it put forward the task of actively expanding and developing the movement of the anti-Japanese united national front and organize and strengthen a revolutionary army.

The Programme of the Association, while closely combining the task of national liberation with that of social revolution, defined the task of effecting democratic social, economic and cultural reforms in the stage of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution and of establishing the national economy.

The Programme elucidated the task of strengthening the ties with the revolutionary forces of the world based on proletarian internationalism and of promoting friendly relations with all countries which supported the national-liberation struggle of our people.

Truly, the Programme was a revolutionary one which creatively applied Marxism-Leninism to the struggle of our people for national liberation and was a document of historical significance which infused the conviction of victory into the minds of the Korean people.

Because of its great attraction and the devoted endeavours and seasoned leadership of the Communists, the organizational network of the Association rapidly expanded in a matter of few months after its founding embracing in its ranks hundreds of thousands of people of all strata —workers, peasants, youths, students, intellectuals, merchants and industrialists, nationalists, and religious believers.

Thanks to the growing activities of the Association, the anti-Japanese armed struggle was unfolded more powerfully on a mass basis and the anti-Japanese movement of the masses including workers and peasants was brought to a great upsurge throughout the country.

The historical experience gained in the activities of the Association clearly shows that any strong enemy can be defeated and national liberation and country's independence attained when a broad united national front based on the worker-peasant alliance led by the working class is formed and, on this basis, a vigorous armed struggle is waged.

The revolutionary achievements and the experiences in struggle of the Association have been taken over and carried forward in their entirety by the Workers' Party of Korea after the country's liberation and its Ten-point Programme has been fully materialized in half the territory of Korea.

Today we have firmly established an advanced system of socialism in the northern part of our country and have changed the North into a powerful revolutionary base, and thus have built up a decisive guarantee for the victory of the Korean revolution.

Twenty years have passed since the surrender of Japanese imperialism. The South Korean people, however, are still under the yoke of imperialism. They are subjected to colonial and feudal oppression and exploitation under the rule of American imperialism.

The task confronting the South Korean people today is the one which the Association put forward 30 years ago in its revolutionary programme—to drive out the aggressive forces of foreign imperialists, put an end to their colonial rule, set up a people's power representing the interests of the workers, and peasants and other broad sections of the people, liquidate the left-overs of colonialism and feudalism and effect a number of democratic social and economic reforms.

In view of the present situation in South Korea the formation of an anti-American national-salvation united front stands out as an urgent task.

The people in Korea, regardless of the class or strata of society they belong to, are now suffering from the division of the territory and the split of the nation by the American imperialists.

To drive the American imperialists out of South Korea and accomplish the country's unification is a unanimous desire of the entire Korean people and their common fighting task. This supreme task of the nation calls for general mobilization of the people in North and South, close unity of all the patriotic forces which are associated with each other by their common national interest and marshalling of these forces in the struggle against No. 1 enemy of the Korean people, the U.S. imperialists.

We will carry out the historical cause of national liberation throughout the country by inheriting and carrying forward the revolutionary ideas of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland which has recorded immortal achievements in the history of our national-liberation struggle.

(Abridged)

How It Has Come About

WAY TO COMPLETE ABOLITION OF FARM TAX

The Supreme People's Assembly session of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea held at the close of April adopted the law on completely abolishing the system of agricultural tax-in-kind.

Thus, the entire peasantry in North Korea have been completely freed from tax burden. They are now able to use their agricultural products entirely for the development of economy and culture of their co-operative farms and the further improvement of their living standard.

Epochal Significance

It is not without reason that we say "the entire peasantry." There are some 3,700 co-operative farms in North Korea. Of these, more than 1,300 co-operative farms were exempted from the delivery of tax-in-kind already in 1963. The years 1964 and 1965 saw another 1,640 co-operative farms being exempted from it. And the remaining co-operative farms, some 800, have freed from the delivery of tax-in-kind this time. Thus, all of the peasants are now free from the delivery of tax-in-kind for good. This is an event of epochal significance.

The abolition of agricultural tax-in-kind, it is easily understandable, is not an extempore measure but a purposeful one for the realization of which the state has made great efforts, proceeding from its consistent policy for the solution of the agrarian question.

What, then, made it possible for the state to free the peasants from tax burden forever?

Let's begin with a mention of what content the recently abolished system of agricultural tax-in-kind had!

In North Korea the system of agricultural tax-in-kind was adopted by the people's power in 1946 when the land reform was enforced.

Before and After

Before the country's liberation, the peasantry were subjected to feudal exploitation by the Japanese and the landlords, and they had more than 50 per cent of their farm produce plundered through onerous farm rents. They were ground by forced delivery of grain at the price below the production cost, groaned under scores of exacting taxes such as taxes on land, water, house and domestic animals.

Thanks to the enforcement of the land reform and the institution of agricultural tax-in-kind after the country's liberation, our peasantry were liberated from such exploitation for good. They delivered 25 per cent of their agricultural products to the state and freely disposed of the rest. Thus the living standard of the peasantry improved and the output of agriculture increased. The state lowered the rate of tax-in-kind step by step. With the country's economic power growing, the state cut down the tax rate from 25 per cent to 8.4 per cent systematically so as to lessen the tax burden of the peasantry gradually. Agricultural tax-in-kind played a big role in laying the foundations for the development of the country's independent national economy. In 1946 when the system of agricultural tax-in-kind was instituted, industry made up 23.2 per cent of the total value of social output and agriculture held a major portion of 69.1 per cent.

Such being the situation, agriculture had to make a contribution to accumulating funds necessary for the development of socialist industry. The agricultural tax-in-kind made this contribution. This was for the interest of the whole society and was indispensable for the future development of agriculture and the improvement of livelihood of the peasantry.

Once Foundation Laid

Comrade Kim Il Sung said in his "Theses on the Socialist Agrarian Question in Our Country": "But, once the foundation of socialist industry has been laid, the emphasis should be switched so that industry may come to the aid of agriculture. From that time on, agriculture should be given ever more powerful and all-round assistance."

This has been the consistent line of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and the complete abolition of agricultural tax-in-kind was carried out as part of the implementation of this line. It must be remembered here that the Fourth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea held in 1961 adopted a decision on completely abolishing agricultural tax-in-kind during the Seven-Year Plan period (1961-1967).

The foundation for the socialist industrialization laid as a result of the pre-schedule fulfilment of the Five-Year National Economic Development Plan enabled our country to increase state assistance to the countryside markedly.

Every effort had been made to provide conditions for implementing the decision of the Fourth Party Congress on the abolition of agricultural tax-in-kind.

In his Theses Comrade Kim Il Sung set forth the task of completely abolishing agricultural tax-in-kind by stages between 1964 and 1966. Now this task has been fulfilled in our country.

Essence of the Question

In his Theses he also made a scientific exposition of the essence and contents of the agrarian question under socialism and clearly indicated the basic principles and concrete methods to be applied in the solution of this question. The essence of the question lies in developing agricultural production to a high level, making the life of the peasantry bountiful, ending the backwardness of the countryside left by the exploiter society and gradually eliminating the distinctions between town and country.

Now, all-out efforts are being made for the fulfilment of these tasks.

We are now striving with might and main to continue to push vigorously forward the technical, cultural and ideological revolutions in the countryside, increase the state assistance to agriculture and steadily improve the guidance and management of agriculture.

Being responsible not only for ownership by the entire people and the life of factory and office workers, but also for the development of co-operative ownership and the life of the peasantry, the state is giving ever more powerful and all-round assistance to the countryside and undertaking capital and housing construction at its expense in the countryside.

Our countryside has taken on quite a new look thanks to all the measures of the state and the serious efforts of the peasantry. Imposing headway has been made in irrigation. More than 20,000 tractors (in terms of 15 h.p. unit) are now working in the countryside and all types of farm machinery are employed in farming. Electricity has reached 95.9 per cent of the farm villages and 81 per cent of the peasant families.

As a result of the growth in agricultural production, the real incomes of the peasants have increased 1.5 times in recent five years.

The state is now giving increasing support to the countryside to implement the tasks set forth in the Theses. Our countryside is changing its appearance from day to day.

Kim Yong Ju

Second Dien Bien Phu Getting Nearer

Twelve years ago today, on May 7, the people of Vietnam won a great victory in Dien Bien Phu by displaying peerless heroism and thus brought to a triumphant conclusion the eight-year-long war of resistance against the aggression of the French colonialists and the intervention of the U.S. imperialists.

The historic victory of the Vietnamese people in the Dien Bien Phu battle added a glorious page to the annals of the national liberation struggle of the oppressed peoples in colonies.

It not only thwarted French design to reoccupy Indo-China but defeated the wicked plot of the U.S. imperialists to directly intervene in and extend the war of aggression in Indo-China.

Nevertheless, the American imperialists, unwilling to give up their wild design for Asian domination, wormed their way into South Vietnam in open violation of the Geneva Agreements on Indo-China, rigged up a puppet regime there and set out on a sanguinary warfare so as to reduce South Vietnam to their permanent colony and military base. As a result the Vietnamese people, with their legitimate desire for upbuilding a unified and free country having been trampled underfoot, had no alternative but to rise up determinedly in an arduous war of resistance against the new invaders, the Yankee imperialists. A decade has passed since then. In this period the American imperialists have employed every conceivable means to repress the resistance of the Vitenamese people and get a secure foothold in South Vietnam.

But what has come of it? Developments in Vietnam over the past ten years have shown the people of the world a lot and enlightened them a great deal.

No one can deny the military, political and moral reverses the U.S. aggressors are suffering in the war of aggression in Vietnam.

The United States has changed its strategies, tactics and policies more than once, going from a special war over to a local war, from the role of military advisors over to that of combat units, from the war of the South Vietnamese themselves over to the war between the South Vietnamese and the U.S. aggressor troops and, then, resorting to war escalation and "peace offensive" hoax. Nontheless, the American imperialists have only revealed all the more glaringly their true colours as the truculent foe of the peoples who aspire to national liberation and independent development, and proved themselves powerless before the people who are up resolutely with arms in their hands.

Today the people of Vietnam, with gathering force and firmer confidence in victory, are waging a more stubborn struggle against the U.S. aggressors.

The heroic Vietnamese people with the glorious tradition of Dien Bien Phu are shattering the war expansion scheme and military attacks of the U.S. imperialists, administering heavier blows to them.

Should the U.S. aggressors persist in their foolhardy adventure of war escalation, they will meet with the same bitter end as the aggressors did in Dien Bien Phu.

In the U.S. ruling quarters, those who are capable of taking a more realistic view of the real situation say that the situation in South Vietnam is reminiscent of the time right before the Dien Bien Phu battle.

The Vietnamese people, the victor of the Dien Bien Phu battle, is sure to defeat the U.S. aggressors and win ultimate victory.

On the 12th anniversary of the victory in the Dien Bien Phu battle, the Korean people express militant solidarity with the Vietnamese people in their heroic struggle for a fresh victory.

Another Military Alliance In the Making

News agency **Dongyang Tongshin** in South Korea, quoting well-informed diplomatic sources, said on May 4 that Pak Jung Hi clique would submit to the "Ministerial Conference of the Asian and Pacific Regions" (Southeast Asian Foreign Ministers Conference) scheduled to open in Seoul in mid-June a proposal for forming a "new military alliance in the Far East and Southeast Asia."

On the following day, another South Korean news agency **Hapdong Tongshin** reported that the Seoul regime would suggest at the "ministerial conference" discussion of measures (1) for establishing an anti-Communist organization to ensure "collective security" in the Asian area, (2) for convening an "Asian summit meeting" and (3) for giving a "joint assistance" to Vietnam.

Citing highly-informed government sources, the news agency reported that an "Asian regional joint defence system" was needed to substitute the SEATO which is becoming incompetent and that the "establishment of a collective defence organization had already been agreed upon in principle" with South Vietnam, Thailand and Malaysia.

For this purpose, the report added the said sources had recalled, in April Chiang Ching-kuo, Defence Minister of Taiwan, Osman, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff of Malaysia, and U.S. Commander for defence of Taiwan came to South Korea one after the other, and the "Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff" of the Seoul regime visited Saigon.

The real state of affairs is clear enough.

It has been stated more than once that the projected "Ministerial Conference of the Asian and Pacific Regions" is an offspring of the Pentagon's plot to whip together its satellites and puppets in these areas in a single pan-Asian anti-Communist military bloc in order to bolster up the shaky U.S. foothold of aggression in Asia

Earlier, at the "preliminary talk" held in Bangkok from April 18 to 20, an agreement on the date and agenda of the "ministerial conference" was reached according to the premeditated plan of Washington. But up until that time, they had dared not formally announce that the chief aim of the conference was to form an aggressive military alliance.

At this moment, however, Pak Jung Hi and his clique deem it necessary to manifest their intention to propose the rigging up of a military bloc at the forthcoming "ministerial conference."

Here, it may be unnecessary for us to ask why. We believe, however, it is necessary to make some points clear.

Among other things it is necessary to remember the widely known fact that every movement and, particularly, every diplomatic action of Pak Jung Hi and his clique is, without exception, at the bidding and on the instructions of their masters in Washington.

It is necessary, then, to remember the fact that a small-scale preliminary consultation was held among Thailand, the Chiang Kai-shek clique, Malaysia. South Vietnam's Cao Ky clique as revealed by news reports from South Korea, about which we have introduced in detail in the first part of this article.

It is also necessary to remember the fact, and this is more essential one, that the United States is now very anxious to see at the forthcoming conference a substantial progress made in their military collaboration, because it is now at the end of its tether in the Vietnam fighting.

After all, by instigating Pak Jung Hi, the nominal sponsor of the conference, to make the recent announcement, the United States tries hard to make a fait accompli of the proposed discussion of the problem of rigging up a military bloc at the conference and, furthermore, to put pressure on a number of its vassal states which are unwilling to appear in the limelight in this plot.

One thing that cannot be overlooked in connection with this is the fact that of late Pak Jung Hi and his clique have made another announcement, saying that they will allow the representatives of countries outside the regions to attend the June conference as observers and that the United States has formally decided to dispatch a group of observers to the conference.

Not content with the role of a backstage wirepuller, Washington, it seems, is now going to encourage its lackeys directly on the spot.

Another aggressive military bloc comprising the United States and her lackeys, which is set against the Asian people, is in the making.

Pak Jong In

Provocations Against Arab Nations

Recently there were fresh violations of the Syrian and Jordanian frontiers by the Israeli troops.

The systematic provocations which the Israeli Zionists have been staging more frequently these days against the Arab people, are a wanton challenge to peace and security in the Arab world.

As a "shock force" of American imperialism against the Arab nations, the Israeli Zionists have long been engaged in all manner of direct subversive acts against the Syrian people with an eye to laying an obstacle in the way of the latter's independent development. But the Syrian people have frustrated every aggressive design of the imperialists and their servitors and firmly defended their national independence.

The recent armed invasion has been made at a time when the Syrian people are working strenuously to make another step forward in the development of their national economy and culture and in the improvement of their welfare.

Whatever provocations they may resort to, however, the U.S. imperialists and their stooges, Israeli Zionists, will never be able to frighten the Syrian people and arrest their onward march.

The Korean people scathingly denounce American imperialism and the Israeli Zionists for their aggressive acts against the Arab nations and express firm solidarity with the Arab people in their struggle against the aggression.

Kim Byong Sam

Evidence of Setback

Recently the Thai Cabinet has decided to give "military aid" to South Vietnam and announced that it will dispatch there naval and air units within two months.

This step of the Bangkok reactionary group was easily foreseeable from the actions they had till then taken faithfully to execute the orders and instructions of Washington with regard to the Vietnam war—their offering of the whole territory of Thailand as an American base for the Vietnam war, their unending hostile provocations against the patriotic forces of Laos and independent Cambodia and their active involvement in the formation of the "second Vietnam front."

But certainly it cannot be passed over as a chance coincidence of time that no sooner had the Bangkok preliminary meeting for the Washington-directed "Asian foreign ministers' conference" designed for the formation of a pan-Asian anti-Communist bloc closed than the Thai reactionaries took the action for their active involvement in the Vietnam war.

It is clear that this action of the Bangkok puppets' was taken urged by irritated Johnson and his aides who would try to pull themselves out of many-fold difficulties created by the demoralization of the American servicemen who deplore that they cannot possibly win the Vietnam war even if all of the U.S. forces are brought in, by the mounting anti-war sentiments in the United States and by the reluctance of America's allies to send their combat units to South Vietnam. The reptile news agencies in the United States lost no time to give wide publicity to this action as a "victory for U.S. diplomacy." But this impatient self-laudation has only served to prove what a predicament the United States has landed itself in.

It is universally known that the relations between Pak Jung Hi and Thanom cliques and Washington are not relations between states but relations between master and servant.

American praise of Thanom's step for the supply of cannon fodder which hardly deserves propaganda as a "diplomatic victory" is but evidence of a "big setback for America's diplomacy."

It is again obvious that militarily the dispatch of a certain number of Thai mercenaries to South Vietnam will only be of a symbolic significance to the war situation in Vietnam and even this symbolic significance only serves to be symbolic of America's isolation in the Vietnam war. The Thai reactionaries have taken another step forward towards the implementation of their Washington masters' criminal plot to "make Asians fight Asians."

It is inevitable that the consequences of their reckless action—more trenchant denunciation of the Thanom clique by their people, their further isolation from the whole of Asia—will make it more difficult for them to maintain their shaky rule.

It is common knowledge that the troop dispatch by the Thanom clique will never help the U.S. aggressors out of the acute crisis in South Vietnam and that the American puppets plunging themselves deeper and deeper into the Vietnam war will meet a more miserable end.

Choi Si Hwan

Reflection Of Land Tax

Hearing the glad news of the promulgation of the Law on Completely Abolishing Agricultural Tax-in-kind recently, all of our co-op farmers were moved deeply. Farmer Li Dae Wu was the first to come to our co-operative farm management board and told me:

"In the sixty years of my life, I haven't heard of a society where the peasantry is free from taxes."

Our Dongchang-ri village was newly liberated in 1950 during the Patriotic War of Liberation against the U.S. invaders. Its inhabitants had been subjected to ruthless exploitation for 36 years under Japanese rule and, then, for five years under U.S. marauders.

An account of the hardships farmer Li had undergone would suffice to show their misery in the past.

It was in the autumn of 1948. Farmer Li garnered 40 straw bags of grain (one straw bag equals 50 kg.) by the backbreaking toil of his family. However, 20 straw bags were taken away as farm rent, some 15 straw bags went to the payment of grain loans and debts with a high rate of interest and of miscellaneous taxes and the remainder was wrested at a cheap price in the name of grain delivery. Hence, he, with a family of six to support, again ran into usury debt.

The peasants of our village who had languished in such a dire plight came under the jurisdiction of our Republic during the war and began to lead a new, happy life under a new social system. They were given land gratis and freed from all kinds of exacting levies. In the early period, our peasantry used to pay only 25 per cent of their yields as agricultural tax-in-kind. But the rates had been lowered on several occasions down to 8.4 per cent. And finally the tax-in-kind itself has been completely abolished.

I am now standing on a hillock behind our village covered with fruit trees, and here I am commanding the view of the whole village with modern farm houses for over 360 families. There are a school, a clinic and its children's ward, a kindergarten, stores, and so on. Agricultural output has increased year after year thanks to the promotion of technical revolution in our countryside. Li's family which had fared so ill in the days gone by earned last year 115 straw bags of grain and 1,600 *won* in cash. As the system of agricultural tax-in-kind has been abolished for good, the farmers' earnings are bound to swell and their livelihood will become more bountiful.

Encouraged by the constant concern shown by the people's government, our co-op farmers have pledged themselves to produce this year some 900 tons of grain more than last year. Their zeal is untiring, indeed.

Li Chang Sun,

Chairman of the Management Board, Dongchang Co-operative Farm, Panmun County, Kaesong

RAILWAYMEN'S DAY

May 11 is the red-letter day of the railwaymen in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The holiday was set by the state to express public respect and concern for them.

The railway workers have rendered distinguished labour service in the post-liberation peaceful construction, in the three-year fierce war against the U.S. armed aggressors, in the post-war reconstruction of the national economy.

For their feats of labour, 43 railwaymen have been awarded the title of Hero of the Republic or of Hero of Labour and tens of thousands of them have been decorated with orders and medals.

The state has always shown a great care for their life.

Since the country's liberation our railway transport has made rapid progress.

Railway transport not only has put a complete end to its backwardness left over by Japanese imperialist rule with the powerful support of the nation's heavy industry in a brief time, but also extended railroads and converted main trunk-lines to electric traction. The level of mechanization and automation in the railway operations has risen considerably.

Industrial centres producing means of transport have been further reinforced. As a result, our country turns out by itself many electric engines, new-type freight and passenger trains, and various other rolling stocks and means of transport.

In 1964, as against 1946, the total freight turnover and carriage of goods by rail increased 16 times and 14.5 times, respectively and the turnround time of freight trains was cut down markedly. Our railways carry in 20 days as much goods as they did in the whole of 1946.

The railway transport is making steady progress thanks to the high zeal of the railwaymen.

The Locomotive Named After

AN SONG GUK

Jang Gyong Jun

It was one night in early February 1951. An Song Guk, an engine-driver, was heading for the front as usual, firmly grasping the lever of his locomotive. Stars were twinkling in the quiet, cold sky and the fields all around, covered with white snow, shimmered in the pale light under the starry night sky. Quiet reigned all around, and the world seemed to be fast asleep. Only sweeping flashes of search light from a hilltop and the roaring of the distant cannonade were all that disturbed the nocturnal quietness.

The train which had passed Baehwa Station, was now crossing the wide plain, puffing up curls of white smoke.

Just at that moment, a rifle shot rang out in the rear of the train—a warning signal fired by one of the People's Army men in charge of the transport of war supplies.

"Airplanes!" shouted the assistant engine-drivers in unison. However, Song Guk continued to run his train at full speed, for he knew there was no place to take cover.

Gradually a dull drone of planes could be heard.

"Comrades, you take shelter close by the boiler!" Song Guk shouted to his assistants and, having seen them crouch by the boiler, looked up at the sky.

As he had expected, the hateful body of an enemy plane was seen diving towards him. Song Guk suddenly jammed on the emergency brakes.

Soon he heard a loud explosion of a bomb that had landed in a paddyfield a little distance from him. Geysers of earth and rock rained down on his engine. The plane, which had missed aim, zoomed upward before resuming the attack. Song Guk hurriedly pulled his lever again.

The desperate enemy plane, came again, raking the train from tail to head. However, he got through the ordeal without accident.

"Rage and struggle, you rat, I'm prepared for any emergency," muttered Song Guk to himself, still running on with his hand on the lever. His assistants, too, now all returned to their posts, began to stoke the firebox in high spirits.

Meanwhile, the enemy plane, which flew past the train without hitting it, came again straight towards the locomotive engine, flying at low altitude. Its machine-gun began to bark, "pit-pit-pit..." Just at that moment, a flash was observed in the rear of the train followed by a loud explosion. A freight-car in the rear had been hit by the enemy bullet.

"What should I do?" Song Guk thought to himself. "If it is left alone, the fire will immediately spread to other cars loaded with explosives."

He stopped the engine and was about to get down, leaving word to his assistants. "I'll be back in a minute. Take care of the engine during my absence!" But before he took a step forward he was stopped by one of his assistants: "No, you won't do that. Let me go and uncouple the car." The assistant insisted that it was a duty of the assistant engine-driver to uncouple a car, not the engine-driver's. Then another assistant, too, expressed his wish to go, saying that he was clever at it. Song Guk declined all their offers. However, the assistants, too, were not to yield so easily.

Now he told them in a tone of command:

"It's not a time to argue—Why don't you obey my order when time is so pressing, even a second should not be wasted."

With these words Song Guk jumped down to the ground.

He was a brave and fearless man, who used to take the lead in coping with difficult tasks, a man who always held the safety of his comrades dearer than his own, when in danger.

In a moment he was crawling on all-fours towards the waggon wrapped in flames. Shells and bombs kept bursting one after another sending shrapnels in all directions. Cartridges, live and empty, flew over his head and the smoke-laden wind lashed hard against his face, making it difficult for him to breathe.

On top of that, the enemy plane, which had tricked him into thinking that it had disappeared, came back again, spitting its machine-gun fire. But, never daunted and not losing his head, he crawled on towards the waggon and separated the air hose nimbly. He had only to disjoin the coupling, but could not unfasten the bolt. The enemy plane continued its strafing. Shells in the waggon burst without interruption, and the acrid powder smoke and flames threatened to suffocate him.

His face was seared by the flames and his uniform torn to pieces, but he never shrank before the danger. He shouted towards the men in the locomotive engine: "Back, back!"

Fortunately the assistant engine-drivers heard his cry and moved the engine a little backward with a short whistle. With a quick deft movement he loosened the coupling bolt, and the next moment the waggon was separated from the train.

Leaving the burning waggon behind, the locomotive moved forward, gradually gaining speed.

In the first half of 1951 alone, An Song Guk saved by such brave deeds 60 waggon-loads of military supplies from the enemy bombing on three occasions, and in November of the same year, he again saved six waggon-loads of ammunition and 28 waggons of food by separating them from those wrapped in flames.

He fulfilled the yearly mileage plan for 1952 by November 13 and by the year end, had overfulfilled the plan by 80.8 per cent, while carrying 114 waggons of military supplies over and above the plan. In 1952, he saved from the enemy's bombing a total of 24 locomotives and 378 waggon-loads of munitions, and defoiled a number of time-bombs at the risk of his life.

On May 26, 1953, he sacrificed his life in saving a waggon, loaded to capacity with war supplies, from the bombing in the compounds of the Hamhung Station.

The Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea conferred upon him posthumously the title of Hero of the Republic in recognition of his distinguished services in the war, and the Cabinet of the Republic decided to call his engine, Mikasu 158, the "An Song Guk Locomotive."

Announcer in a Train

I'm an announcer in charge of radio rediffusion on train No. 34 on the Pyongyang-Chongjin line. The foremost concern for me is how to best help the passengers of varied tastes to feel happy and enjoy the trip. I arrange a colourful programme. It includes, besides the newscasts relayed from the Central Broadcasting Station, accounts of the natural scenery, local legends, instructive anecdotes and news of the fresh achievements at the factories, mills, farms and fisheries situated along the line. These days I often describe the spring scenery stretching outside the coach windows to enjoy it with my passengers.

Our "request music programme" is also welcomed by the passengers. I prepare a repertoire at the request of the passengers. Sometimes there are volunteer singers coming to me for extra-programme solo performances.

"Your questions answered" programme is another favorite with the passengers. Anybody travelling in the train can put forward questions and these questions are answered by the passengers themselves.

My duty is to give as best service to the passengers as I can. There is, I think, still much for me to do.

As for my skill to give a vivid impression to the passengers when a lovely scenery appears before us as our train runs along the endless expanse of the East Sea and, especially, as the sun rises above the horizon, I'm not yet good enough at it.

The passengers call me their travelling companion who can dispel languor from the long hours of their trip and this I regard as their appreciation of my service.

Kim Jong Suk

Our Shield —Unity

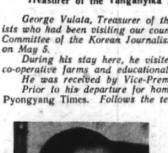
GEORGE VULATA
Treasurer of the Tanganyika Institute of Journalists

George Vulata, Treasurer of the Tanganyika Institute of Journalists who had been visiting our country at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Korean Journalists Union left Pyongyang for home on May 5.

During his stay here, he visited a number of industrial projects, co-operative farms and educational and cultural establishments.

He was received by Vice-Premier Li Ju Yon.

Prior to his departure for home he contributed an article to our Pyongyang Times. *Follows the text of his article:*



George Vulata

The Korean people have done a lot and are winning one victory after another in building socialism in the northern part of the country. I have seen their strength and their system which are invincible and the people's material and cultural standards keep rising. So the Korean people are leading a bountiful, happy life to the correct guidance of the Workers' Party of Korea under the leadership of the Premier, Marshal Kim Il Sung.

The people in North Korea have become masters of their destinies and embarked upon the road of independent development. They established the people's regime of their own will, enforced the land reform and other democratic reforms, their long cherished desire, and have devoted all their energies and wisdom to the construction of a democratic, independent state in the spirit of self-reliance.

The friendship between the peoples of Tanzania and the D.P.R. of Korea, has been strengthened by the visit of the 2nd Vice-President of Tanzania the Hon. Rashid Kawawa, who paid a visit to this country last year. The people of Tanzania were greatly delighted to hear about the warm welcome that the Vice-President had received.

The friendship between countries is an essential thing especially at this period when many Afro-Asian countries are waging intensive struggle against imperialism and colonialism, old and new, led by the United States.

U.S. imperialism has for a long time suppressed and exploited the people of Africa and Asia, so that now the people of these countries are united and have borne arms in order to bury imperialism for ever!

The people of the Congo (L) are waging a heroic struggle to achieve complete liberation of their country against the armed aggression of the U.S. imperialists and Belgian colonialists and against the reactionaries at home.

Other African countries which have already won national independence—Tanzania, Mali, Guinea, Algeria and the Congo (B) —are courageously fighting to defend their independence and freedom so that they may speed up their economic development.

The U.S. and British imperialists and their henchmen have engineered coup d'etats in a number of African countries and installed pro-imperialist elements in power.

As a journalist, I know the U.S. occupation of South Korea, its policy of colonial subjugation are the root cause of the misfortunes and hardships of the South Korean people, the basic obstacle to the unification of Korea and the source of danger of war in Korea.

We know that the only way of coping with the present catastrophic situation in South Korea and ending the tragedy of national split is to achieve the unification of the country with the patriotic forces of the nation. This task should be left to the Korean people themselves.

For many years the broad masses of the people in Africa and Asia have been subjected to colonial enslavement, ruthless exploitation and sanguinary slaughter by old and new colonialism.

However, the African and Asian peoples have awakened and stood up. Many of our brothers and sisters who have not yet won independence and freedom are rising up in armed struggle. The colonial rule and control of imperialism in Africa have begun to disintegrate. In the countries which have won independence, the people have become vigilant although the imperialists are cunningly plotting to come back by the back door. Our shield of defence is unity, because unity means strength.

All imperialist plots to strangle and obstruct the people's forward march will certainly end up in failure.

Long live the friendship between the peoples of Tanzania and Korea!

Pakistani Papers:

Ample Trade Opportunity Between Pakistan and N. Korea

Hafiz Mohammad Habibullah, a leading Pakistani businessman and former Vice-Chairman of the Karachi Municipal Corporation, urged his government to establish trade relations with North Korea, according to reports from Karachi.

He paid a week-long visit to North Korea last April at the invitation of the Government of the D.P.R. of Korea.

Back home from North Korea he had a press conference at his residence, which was widely reported by the leading papers in Pakistan.

Business Post wrote in its April 9 issue under the title "Trade Opportunities Exist in N. Korea":

Habibullah called for exchange of trade delegations on official level between Pakistan and North Korea to derive mutual benefit and avoid the exploitation of each other's commercial interests by vested interests.

He said in the light of his visit he could confidently say that Pakistan could meet the demand for steel, chemical fertilizer and electrical apparatus entirely from North Korea at highly competitive rates. In this respect, he said, he had submitted a detailed report to President Mohammad Ayub Khan and Commerce Minister, Mr. Ghulam Faruque.

He said there were ample trade opportunities for Pakistani traders which are hitherto unutilised. Pakistan could export to the country cotton, raw cotton, jute and its produces, cotton yarn, raw wool, woolen thread, chrome, hides and skins, leather and leather goods. Pakistan could import steel, zinc, chemical fertilizers, electrical equipment and apparatus and heavy machinery from North Korea at highly competitive rates.

He disclosed that the Pakistani products and goods were being exported to North Korea indirectly through the traders and businessmen of other friendly countries. Similarly, the North Korean products and goods had been coming to Pakistan indirectly under the cover names of other countries. He strongly objected trade which, he said, adversely affected Pakistani commercial interests.

Meanwhile, other Pakistani papers—**Business Recorder, Morning News, Daily News, Dawn, the Pakistan Times** and so on—also carried similar articles. "Government Urged to Establish Trade Relations with N. Korea," "Govt. Urged to Forge Trade Ties with N. Korea," "Pak-N. Korea Trade Urged," "Goodwill for Ayub," "Most Attractive Trade Terms"—these are the titles that appeared in these papers.

Korean Hall Is Popular

At the Canton Spring Fair

The Korean Hall at the Canton Spring Fair, where some 4,000 commodities are put on display, has been drawing many visitors every day since its opening on April 15, according to information from Canton, China.

Among those who inspected the Korean Hall were traders from Hongkong, Japan, Macao, Singapore, Kuwait, Syria, Lebanon, Britain, West Germany, France, Italy, Belgium, Canada, etc. On the average some 150 foreign traders have visited it a day.

Korean trading officials are having contacts with them. By April 28, they had had business contacts with representatives from 146 foreign-trade concerns, and concluded contracts for export of various commodities—monazite, kaoline, anthracite, pig iron, electrolytic zinc, cement, machinery and a variety of daily necessaries.

In order to afford convenience to visitors, a counter is set up in the Korean Hall. The articles on sale include ginseng tonics, ginseng tablets, ginseng wine, steamed ginseng and other special products of Korea.

Handicraft works, embroideries, gramophone records, stamp booklets, ceramic ware and dolls are also put on sale.

Management personnel of the Korean Hall say with confidence that it will attract more visitors.

FOREIGN TRADERS

AUSTRIAN TRADE DELEGATION

A delegation of the Austrian Federal Economic Chamber arrived in Pyongyang by plane on May 9.

It consists of Mr. Schmied and two others.

TWO BRITONS

Mr. L. Pinner, managing director of the British Import Development L.T.D., arrived in Pyongyang on May 9.

There came also Mr. Ronald H. Smith, managing director of the British Wogau Machinery Limited.

ONE ITALIAN

Landi Giuseppe, director of the Colexim Trading Corporation, Italy, paid a visit to Korea on May 3.

One Decade of Korea Univ. in Japan

Korea University in Tokyo, the centre of democratic, national education of the Korean citizens in Japan, marked its tenth founding anniversary some time ago.

It was founded in April 1956, by the Korean residents, proceeding from the patriotic desire to give democratic, national education to their sons and daughters in their mother tongue.

The university which started with a two-year course has now a four-year course with five faculties: literature, history, political economy, sciences and pedagogy.

Provided with the well-furnished four-storey main building, dormitories, libraries, laboratories, etc., over 1,000 students are studying advanced sciences as well as the history and geography of the homeland in their mother tongue.

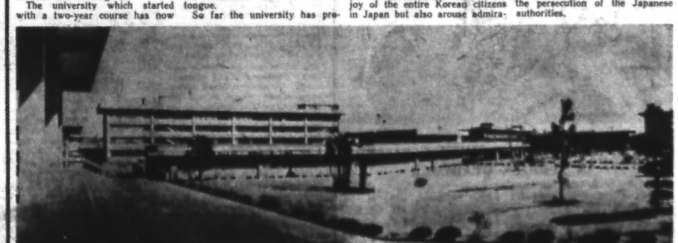
So far the university has produced 800 graduates in eight batches.

The homeland has directed great concern and solicitude toward the education of the sons and daughters of the compatriots in Japan in the past.

The successes made by Korea University in the democratic, national education in the past ten years are not only the pride and joy of the entire Korean citizens in Japan but also arouse admiration of the Japanese people and outside world.

Lately the Japanese autorities are going to step up the suppression of the democratic, national education of the Koreans under groundless charges.

On the tenth birthday of this university, its students, their parents and the entire Korean citizens in Japan are confirming their determination to defend to the end the right to democratic, national education in defiance of the persecution of the Japanese authorities.



Korea University in Japan

POLITICAL TERRORISM AND THE PRESS

According to press reports from Seoul, a terrorist outrage was committed again on a pressman on April 25 when investigations were not yet over into the earlier cases of violence of political nature against newsmen which had aroused public protest last year.

It was reported that that day reporter Choi Yong Chol for **Dong-a Ilbo** was given a drubbing by two suspicious young men on his way home from office after the day's work, and early the next morning some suspicious fellows stoned his house breaking the window-panes of the porch and left a threatening letter in the yard before they departed.

As was already reported, on the evening of September 7 last year, a group of suspicious fellows in military uniform broke into the house of Jo Dong Hwa, head of a department of the **Dong-a** Broadcasting Station in Seoul, and abducted him in a jeep to a suburb of the city and gave him a pelting rain of kicks and blows, inflicting severe injuries upon him. At the same hour that day, another group of terrorists threw an explosive into the house of acting director Byon Yong Gwon of the editorial department of **Dong-a Ilbo** and damaged it.

Eight months have passed since then. These cases, however, remain unsettled.

It may not be useless to look into the suppressive policy pursued by the present rulers of South Korea with regard to the men of the press.

Pak Jung Hi and his clique, who took power through a military coup on May 16, 1961, have continued to suppress the South Korean journalists, regarding them as a thorn in the flesh even after the return to civilian government.

They have cooked up and revised for the worse the "law on registration of newspapers and news agencies" and forcibly closed down the press organs which go against the grain with them. This year alone, during a short period of nearly three months by March 27, 76 kinds of publications were put out of existence.

They have taken measures for restricting the activities of the newsmen and narrowing the scope of news coverage.

They employ violence against pressmen as one of the basic methods for the press gag.

At four a.m. on August 29 last year, in Kimhae, four or five secret agents of the South Korean puppet army equipped with arms raided the house of a certain Kwon, special correspondent of **Kyonghyang Shinmun** and the house of a certain Choi, special correspondent of **Pusan Ilbo**, respectively, abducted them to the counter intelligence corps of the puppet army in the Kyongnam area and beat them senseless.

On October 7, for another instance, a certain man of **Hanguk Ilbo** was cudgelled by the police while covering an athletic meet in Kwangju. Reporters for **Hapdong Tongshin, Dong-a Ilbo, Chosun Ilbo and Dong-a Tongshin**, too, were similarly manhandled.

Regarding the pressmen as a hostile force the Pak Jung Hi clique have been intensifying persecution and repression of them.

This is an aspect of the South Korean society which Washington likes to call a "showcase of the free world" and is the real state of the press in South Korea today.

Pak Gun Su

A PUPPET AIR GROUP TO JOIN VIETNAM WAR

News reports from Seoul revealed that the puppet regime of Pak Jung Hi, at the bidding of Washington, is planning to send an air group of F-5-A fighter-bombers to South Vietnam within the year.

This criminal plan was made public by the chief of the general staff of the puppet air force at a press conference held on May 4 in the presence of Smith, U.S. Air Force Commander in South Korea.

He disclosed that the question of dispatching "ROK" air units to Vietnam had been discussed on many occasions between South Korea and the United States and that first-hand investigations and prearrangements had been made long ago to this end.

He also said that pilots of South Korea would be able to accumulate, through the air strikes against Vietnamese residents, "actual combat experiences" necessary for "preparations for action" in Korea.

Smith chimed in, saying that "ROK" air force would be sent to South Vietnam at a proper time.

Another Covert Supply of Cannon Fodder

According to press reports from South Korea on May 5, the Seoul regime is scheming to form "peace corps" to throw them into the U.S. war of aggression in South Vietnam.

The "peace corps" are reportedly to be composed of discharged "ROK" army soldiers, agro-technicians and architects.

This is another covert supply of cannon fodder for U.S. imperialism as in the case of the already-dispatched "technicians."

Firm Determination

Today the South Korean people have much to think over, with general elections for "presidency" and the "national assembly" a year ahead.

It is because the American imperialists have brought immeasurable disasters and misfortunes to the South Korean people since the rigging up of the South Korean puppet regime through the separate election held on May 10, 18 years ago.

The people in North and South Korea, a homogeneous nation with a history of several thousand years and using the same language and leading the same cultural and economic life, were liberated from the yoke of Japanese imperialist colonial rule on the same day and at the same hour.

Having occupied South Korea in September 1945 replacing the defeated Japanese militarists, however, the American imperialists marshalled traitors to the nation to use them as their faithful stooges, while, from the first day of their landing, ruthlessly suppressing every movement of the people in South Korea for the country's unification, complete independence and independent development.

In May 1948, in an attempt to trump up a puppet regime, perpetrate South Korea's division and, on this basis, carry on aggression against the whole of Korea and the Asian continent, the American imperialists conducted the "election" in South Korea alone under the "supervision" of the "U.N. Commission on Korea."

Such U.S. schemes met with a powerful rebuff of the Koreans from the outset. In face of the resolute opposition of the Korean people, the American imperialists tried to put pressure on the people at the point of the bayonet by sending to all parts of South Korea U.S. task forces armed to the teeth and South Korean puppet policemen.

With no suppression, however, could the enemy block the advance of the Korean people who rose up in a struggle for frustrating the separate "election" aimed at national division.

The angry people who came out against the separate election attacked, destroyed or burned down more than 140 polls and puppet police stations and finished off malignant American stooges.

All the political parties and public organizations with national conscience—regardless of whether they were rightwing, middle-of-the-roaders or leftwing for that matter—refused unanimously to take part in the election.

The May 10 separate election was, as a matter of fact, frustrated. No election was held on Cheju, the biggest island in Korea. According to what the so-called election committee made public, barely 10-20 per cent of the voters were forcibly herded out to polls in North Kyongsang Province, the most densely populated area in South Korea.

This notwithstanding, the American imperialists concocted the false election returns and set up a puppet regime with Syngman Rhee as its head. South Korea has been converted into a complete American colony and its military base for Asian aggression and the bisection of the territory and the division of the nation have remained unchanged and the South Korean people have been languishing with the absence of all rights and in an extreme plight.

Since then, election farces have been staged on seven occasions in South Korea. All the elections were accompanied by martial law and these provided American lackeys in South Korea with a chance to become influential by fraudulent methods.

These election farces are widely known as a repetition of disgusting scandals unheard-of in any other countries and as a culmination of gross violations of rudiments of common sense.

The people in South Korea have never accepted the returns of such farcical "elections."

The April popular uprising in 1960 which overthrew the puppet Syngman Rhee regime resulted from the "presidential" election which the Americans and the Syngman Rhee clique staged on March 15 that year and to which the U.N. gave its approval.

The South Korean people are continuing with their struggle.

They have set themselves the supreme fighting task of bringing earlier the day when they will overthrow the tyrannical rule of the American imperialists and their lackeys, express the genuinely free will of theirs and fulfill their long-cherished desire, the day when the country's unification by the Koreans themselves will be achieved.

Kim Gun Hyong

Buffalo "Plan of Operations"

The U.S. Senate Armed Service Committee, an AP report on May 1 said, is having discussions about commandeering buffalos, horses and donkeys for the South Vietnam war.

In his suggestion to U.S. Defence Secretary McNamara, Russell, Chairman of the Senate Armed Service Committee, asked him what he thought of letting many buffalos, horses and donkeys go ahead of American soldiers so that the GI's might not be caught in mines laid by the "Vietcong."

McNamara was reported to have said in reply that much work had been done to use animals and, in some cases, the results had proved very effective.

It seems a certain important idea has flashed on the Pentagon brass hats. But it remains to be seen how long those buffalos and donkeys would obey them.

At any rate, the "great strategists" of the Pentagon now think it wise to hang on to none other than the tail of buffalos and donkeys, after they have worked hard to effect a series of strategic and tactical plans such as the "Taylor-Staley plan," "McNamara plan" and the "strategic hamlet plan." It is obvious, therefore, that U.S. "superiority" of military technique so much vaunted by the "gentlemen" of the White House has fallen through.

S. KOREA'S MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY IN SERIOUS DEADLOCK

The operation rate in South Korea's manufacturing industry stood at 54.8 per cent last year, according to a report of news agency Hapdong Tongshin in South Korea. In fibre industry, one of the main fields of the manufacturing industry, it dropped by 3.1 per cent compared with the previous year.

The operation rate in the manufacturing industry has been tottering around 50 per cent in recent years because of the financial and marketing difficulties and the shortage of raw materials.

From a S. Korean Paper

Land without Spring

"Spring starvation, an annual calamity hanging on for twenty years since liberation, permeates every nook and corner of this land. Numerous starving compatriots in poverty-stricken farm villages, in miners' settlements, in mountain-side villages and on isolated islands gaze up into space with never-ending sighs."

This is a passage from a reportage headlined "Land without Spring" carried in the Maeil Shinmun in Taegu, South Korea. In this reportage the reporter described the plight of the famine now sweeping the whole of South Korea, which they saw with their own eyes. Below we introduce part of it.

HUNGER-STRICKEN PEOPLE

In Dongchon-dong village in the suburbs of Kyongju, North Kyongsang Province, one can see only a few chimneys emit smoke of cooking food in the morning and in the evening these days. Subjected to hard-pressed life in dugouts here for the past 20 years are 577 families repatriated from Japan and other foreign countries after Korea's liberation on August 15, 1945, from the yoke of Japanese imperialist colonial rule.

They have never eaten their fill and they go without food more often than not, particularly during the rainy season.

172 families out of a total of 577 in this village are engaged in farming and more than 100 of the farming families cultivate less than five *banbo* (one *banbo* equals 0.099 hectare) and only ten families can afford regular meals. The rest of the people have no place to work at and no land to cultivate and eke out a livelihood by doing odd jobs.

A VICIOUS CIRCLE

In Jire-dong, Bongsan Subcounty, Kumrung County, North Kyongsang Province, which is said to be a comparatively well-off village, many inhabitants are suffering from hunger as usual at this time of the year.

Only a few peasant households out of a total of 73 are said to have some food that can last them until barley is harvested.

A peasant in this village said: last year, shortly after the autumn harvest, we ran short of food even before we paid off our debts. Since then we have been barely subsisting on rice-grain mixed with dried radish leaves.

He added it was really regrettable that he could not afford to let his eldest daughter, a school girl, take lunch with her.

A peasant, once a serviceman, said with a sigh: "Last year I went up to town in search of a job. But I had to come back home, reduced almost to beggary. I don't know how to get along."

Then he added: the grain loan carried a usurious rate of interest. Therefore, those who borrow it in the lean spring months have to go through hardships in autumn clearing off their debts. Soon after we free ourselves from our debts there comes the lean spring season and we run out of food again. We beg for grain loan at high interest and pay it off. Every year we repeat this course. Therefore, we don't know how long this spring starvation will last.

Japanese Public Support Koreans' National Rights

Broad public circles of Japan are putting up a stauncher struggle against the move of the Sato Government and the Liberal-Democratic Party to jam the "revised bill on school education" through the Diet for the purpose of suppressing the democratic, national education of the Korean citizens in Japan.

The Japanese Communist Party, Japanese Socialist Party, General Council of Trade Unions of Japan, Japan-Korea Association and other democratic political parties and public organizations of Japan decided to jointly sponsor at the Kudan Hall in Tokyo a "meeting of national united action against the bill and for the defence of the democratic, national education of Koreans in Japan." It was also decided that a nation-wide struggle be launched to foil the plot of the Sato Government and Liberal-Democratic Party to suppress the Koreans' national education.

Meanwhile, the "conference of the representatives of Japanese youth organizations defending the democratic, national education of Koreans in Japan," called its fourth session on May 4, in the second hall of the House of Representatives, to discuss measures for calling forth the students and youths to the struggle against the bill. The above conference was represented by various youth and student organizations of Japan such as the Japanese Democratic Youth League, the Japanese Socialist Youth League, the National Federation of Students' Self-Government Associations.

After the meeting, the participants called at the Japanese Ministry of Education and demanded that it immediately cancel the projected bill and ensure to the Korean citizens democratic, national education.

"Peace Corps" of Japanese Brand

The so-called "overseas assistance corps of Japanese youth" are now in a number of Asian and African countries. The Japanese Government, having appropriated 214,000 dollars as expenses for the operation of the "corps" for the latter half of the year, is working posthaste to dispatch these "corps" to 15 more countries in Asia and Africa.

The Sato Government contends that the aim of the "corps" is to help the developing countries.

However, this is but a shameless sophistry as is the case with the U.S. "peace corps." The "overseas assistance corps of Japanese youth" is, in essence, a replica of the U.S. "peace corps." It is a spearhead of the Japanese monopolies for overseas penetration and a tool of neo-colonialism.

A correspondent of the British paper **Times** in Tokyo, explaining the reason why the Japanese "peace corps" bears the special name of "overseas assistance corps of Japanese youth," said: Japan is inclined to mock at the U.S. "peace corps," stressing cases of their failure alone. The Japanese authorities seem to have avoided the American name of "peace corps." It is intended to avoid creating the impression that they have been modelled after the U.S. "peace corps", because Southeast Asian countries describe Japan to be too much pro-American.

The Japanese militarists have set it forth as the main task of the "overseas assistance corps" to imbue the peoples of the nations involved with pro-Japanese and pro-American ideologies. Furthermore, they are directing special concern to see that the "overseas assistance corps" penetrate where the U.S. "peace corps" are not stationed or where the American imperialists dare not stretch their black claws because of the mounting anti-American sentiments. In this way they are pursuing two aims: to gratify their greed for external expansion and to serve as an advertising agent of U.S. imperialism to facilitate its inroads.

To realize these insidious designs, they are paying serious attention to the selection and training of the "overseas assistance corps" members. The selected are, for the most part, from the ultra-rightist organizations under the influence of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party of Japan and they are imbued with the idea of fascist militarism. They are sent out abroad after undergoing an "intensive training" in the special barracks near Tokyo for a certain period.

The Japanese militarists revived and rearmed by the U.S. imperialists over the past 20 years since the Second World War have launched out on a full-scale external expansion for aggression tailing behind U.S. imperialism and with its backing.

They are joining hands with the U.S. imperialists in spheres and, under certain agreed assignments, are employing every possible neo-colonialist means for aggression in Asian, African and Latin-American countries.

A cogent proof of this is furnished by the emergence and activity of the "overseas assistance corps of Japanese youth"—the "peace corps" of the Japanese brand.

Choi Gil Nam

Nov. 5, 1964 (Clear)

When I was back from school, younger brother showed me a letter from the eldest sister, student of a normal college then, had gone on teaching practice. She said that when she had first appeared on the platform, she did not know where to begin and hardly suppressed a wry smile while teaching. After listening to the letter I read, father said boastfully: "We'll have a college graduate. It is like a dream indeed."

I felt as much sense of pride as father did in the fact that eldest sister would soon become a teacher who brings up the rising generation into fine builders of our country and would help me with my lessons.

Dec. 14, 1964 (Clear)

Mother is attending a one-month class now. Tonight, too, mother was busy reviewing her lessons. Mother said, looking into the notebook where she had failed to write from her teacher's dictation, that she had found it very hard to learn in old age.

Eldest brother encouraged mother: "You have just begun with ABC. Everything does not go as one wishes from the outset. Go on with the studies for a month." Elder sister helped mother copying out of a notebook mother had borrowed from her classmate.

Camping

June 8, 1965 (Clear)

Today we Young Pioneers in Haeju came to the Young Pioneers camping station of the South Hwanghae Province in Jaeryong by train. A streamer reading: "Warm welcome to Young Pioneers coming to the camping station!" was fluttering at the railway station. (In no other countries than ours, it seemed to me, children receive such a warm welcome at the camping stations where they spend their holidays free of charge.)

June 19, 1965 (Clear)

This is our last day in the camping station. I wish I could stay longer. I remember a variety of amusements organized by the station authorities for us to enjoy. We were seen off at the railway station by the personnel of the camping station who were satisfied with our happy looks. We waved farewell to them until they went out of sight.

June 21, 1965 (Clear)

We arrived at the Haeju Railway Station at night and hurried home. Father stayed alone at home. Mother was not in. He was delighted to see me back and hugged me. He said: "You're back from the camping station. You look more beautiful and fleshy. Your mother, too, has gone to a holiday home. Our country is a blessed land indeed!" Tears of gratitude welled to my eyes as I listened to Papa. I felt sure to be the happiest family in the world.

(To be continued)

Travel to the Land of Morning Freshness

JEAN KANAPA (A French Journalist)

(Continued from our previous issue)

Do You Remember Panmunjom?

A long stretch of highway under the clear sky. This highway leads to Seoul. The villages, automobiles, fields and people looked the same as before. We drove some five kilometres when suddenly barriers appeared in our way.

We were in Panmunjom. Do you remember it? This is an entry to the 4-kilometre wide demilitarized zone, two kilometres on either side of the demarcation line between North and South Korea.

One-storey wooden structures came in sight when we drove past the living quarters of the Czechoslovak and Polish members of the Supervisory Commission (provided for in the Korean Armistice Agreement). One of the structures was small with windows on all sides and inside it was an ordinary table with a blue cover on. This was where negotiations had taken place. The negotiations lasted two years and 17 days. Do you remember that at first the U.S. army proposed 40°N. Lat. for the military demarcation line (when the front was deadlocked on 38°N. Lat.), then 39°N. and after that 38°5' N? Do you remember that the United States sought to divide Kaesong into two parts?

In the end, however, the Americans were compelled to sign the truce agreement.

Another structure was as spacious as a big hall (on July 27, 1953 hundreds of reporters from different parts of the world gathered there). In the silence of history I was sitting unceremoniously at the table where the truce agreement was signed.

Three years earlier, the aggressors started northward advance. Shortly armed forces from 16 nations (including my country), under the aegis of the U.N., came to the assistance of the U.S. divisions. Altogether more than two million troops, it is presumed, were hurled into the war against North Korea.

When the Chinese Volunteers came to help the fraternal people, General MacArthur threatened to use atomic weapons and to bomb Manchuria. The world faced a great disaster that was to befall. But there were the people of the world. In different parts of the world, millions of signatures had been collected in response to the appeal of Stockholm which had in advance shown that any country that might be the first to employ atomic bombs would be condemned vehemently. And, moreover, North Korea put up an extraordinary fight, its heroism was exceptional and its people beat back any and every attack of the United States. The Yankee troops had always been pinched in a fix. But they resorted to every conceivable brutality — numerous bombings that reduced all North Korean cities and towns to ashes, mass slaughter, punishment and torture of civilians in the occupied areas. I saw once again evidences and photos, visited again the scenes and the traces of bloodshed. I had not forgotten. I can't forget. The thought that similar things were taking place in Vietnam, made me call up the fresh memories of all those things I had seen in Korea before.

Jean Kanapa (left) at Panmunjom

Memories of past events were being brought back to me in endless succession, but it was time for me to leave the hall for truce talks there in Panmunjom. Outside, trees with tinged leaves were basking in the bright sun. Before long we got to the rivulet of Sachon. There was a bridge spanning it. At the other end of the bridge was a sentry box. On the threshold was standing an American MP. A comical figure he was, with the head resembling one that was cut out of wood, wearing a ridiculously small helmet which was out of proportion to his big face, and with stupid eyes of the Texan. We entered the "joint security area." The field all the way down to the bridge from the north was planted with vegetables or rice, but the land in the south beyond the bridge was lying in waste. The Americans place the land there off limits to the South Korean peasants.

Surrounded by hillocks, the "joint security area" had very much limited space and it resembled a circus ring. Many buildings were standing in the centre. One of the buildings is for meetings of both signatories to the Armistice Agreement. We entered the building. American sergeants looked askance at us through a window. There was a long table in the middle of the hall. The Demarcation Line runs just across the table. Both signatories meet there regularly. (The French representative who had been among the Americans, South Koreans and 14 other nations, withdrew some six months ago.)

North Korea brought an accusation against the Americans. Since the end of the war the Americans have violated the Armistice Agreement on more than 3,000 occasions, and only a few of these cases they have admitted.

Division of one and the same nation into two halves is an indescribable tragedy. On the waste land was to be seen the trace of the old railway running from North to South. There the railway, ruined and cut, was buried in the yellow, withered grass. It has been long since all sorts of movement—trains, mail delivery and the travel by mothers visiting their sons—ceased to be seen. The Demarcation Line has divided up families.

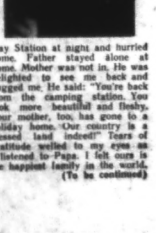
(To be continued)

Clear Mirror

(5)

THE DIARY OF RYO SAM SON

(A pupil repatriated from Japan)



Korean Books, Periodicals, Stamps, Records

The Korea Publications Export and Import Corporation has ties with many nations in Asia, Africa, Europe, the Americas and Oceania. Our corporation exports publications in Korean, English, French, Russian, Chinese, Spanish and Japanese, and imports publications from many countries.

Periodicals for foreign readers are:

Weekly paper **THE PYONGYANG TIMES** (English)
Monthly **KOREA TODAY** (English, French and Japanese)
Monthly **NEW KOREA** (Russian and Chinese)
Pictorial **KOREA** (Korean, English, French, Russian, Chinese, Japanese)
Monthly **KOREAN TRADE** (English and Russian)
Bimonthly **KOREA TODAY** (Spanish)
Quarterly **KOREAN NATURE** (English)

Principal export items also include:

POSTAGE STAMPS— stamps either bearing postmarks or no postmarks, stamp books, series of stamps—and

LONG-PLAYING RECORDS of Korean folk and other songs.

We are ready to meet the demand of any foreigner who already has or wants to have ties with us.

Do You Like Korean Stamps?

Stamps of various kinds are issued in North Korea.

Stamps on plants, animals, noted mountains and famous persons of Korea attract the interest of the stamp collectors in a number of countries.

Korean stamps have made rapid strides in kinds, forms and the art of printing since they were first issued in 1884.

This year, some 100 kinds of new stamps are planned to be issued. Among these are the stamps featuring the Kyungrak system, Korean bird "Kurak," peculiar Korean plants and the World Football Championships to be held in London in July this year.

The Korea Publications Export and Import Corporation has a section serving the needs of the stamp collectors.

This section gives service in various ways:

1. Sells the whole collection of stamps for one year;
2. Sells at any time any individual stamps;
3. Sends a copy of its bulletin to the collector who regularly buys our stamps;
4. Sends information data and samples at request.

Various kinds of stamp booklets and packets are available to the stamp collectors.

It has been discovered that there is a new anatomico-histological system in the human body. If you want to know about the new system, read this ATLAS. Whether you may be a biologist, medical scientist or man of other pursuits, you will find the Atlas informative.

ANATOMICO-HISTOLOGICAL ATLAS OF THE KYUNGRAK SYSTEM

Vol. I

Edited by
The Kyungrak Academy of D.P.R.K.

It had been believed until a few years ago that in the organism there were only vascular and nervous systems as the anatomico-histological system which connect and regulate the whole organism.

However, Professor Kim Bong Han and other Korean biologists and medical scientists discovered the existence, in addition to the nervous and vascular systems, of a new anatomico-histological system which governs the co-ordinated operations of the organism. This successful discovery was made on the basis of **Dongui-hak** (Eastern medicine), one of the scientific heritages of the Korean people.

The discovery of the Kyungrak system marks a revolutionary event in the field of modern biology and medical science and, in the light of this, it is required to re-examine the existing theories and treatises in this field.

This world-astounding discovery has opened up broad prospects of solving the fundamental problems which have not yet been fully elucidated in modern biology and medical science. It has also paved the way for further promoting man's health and prolonging his life.

The Kyungrak system consists of the Bonghan corpuscle and the Bonghan duct which is a tubular structure linking Bonghan corpuscles.

The Bonghan duct linking the Bonghan corpuscles is formed of a bundle of slender ductules with very thin wall, and inside it flows Bonghan liquor.

"Anatomico-Histological Atlas of the Kyungrak System" to be published in some ten volumes will give an account of the great achievements made by Professor Kim Bong Han and his Kyungrak research group.

The Atlas will contain illustrations and explanations of the anatomico-histological structure of the Bonghan corpuscle and its distribution, the histological structure and the distribution of the Bonghan duct as well as the composition of the Bonghan liquor.

The volume I of this Atlas deals with the distribution of the superficial Bonghan corpuscles in the human body, the topographical feature of the superficial Bonghan corpuscles, the findings of the punctured liquor from the Bonghan corpuscle (Bonghan Liquor) and the histological features of the superficial Bonghan corpuscle.

Available in Korean, English, French, Russian, Chinese and Japanese editions.
255×185 mm
446 pages, 213 colour photographs and illustrations, 426 black and white photos and illustrations.

Published by:
Foreign Languages Publishing House

For further information please contact:

KOREA PUBLICATIONS EXP. & IMP. CORP.

Pyongyang, Democratic People's Republic of Korea. **Cable address: "CHULPANMUL" Pyongyang**

THE PYONGYANG TIMES. Published every Thursday by The Pyongyang Times. PYONGYANG. Democratic People's Republic of KOREA
Any articles in the Pyongyang Times can be reprinted. Price 10 jon No. 12014